

The Hartford Republican.

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DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF ALL THE PEOPLE OF OHIO COUNTY.

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HARTFORD, OHIO COUNTY, KY., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1910.

No. 14

GADDIE SPEAKS AT HARTFORD

Many Hear Candidates for
Congress and Judge.

Indications Point to Large Ma-
jorities for Both Republican
Nominees in Ohio Co.

Last Monday afternoon Dr. G. W. Gaddie of Larue County, Republican nominee for Congress in this district addressed a large gathering of the voters at the courthouse at one o'clock p. m., Judge Birkinhead having adjourned court to give the candidates an opportunity to be heard. Judge J. Allen Dean, of Owensboro, Republican nominee for Judge of the Court of Appeals in this district was also present and address the people. Both speeches were well received by the large audience and there was every evidence that both candidates will receive more than the full Republican vote. Mr. E. G. Austin Socialist candidate, was granted an opportunity to present his cause, but instead of doing so he made an attempt to belittle the speech of Dr. Gaddie which fell very flat with the audience. He accused Dr. Gaddie of not presenting any remedy or line of action which he would pursue if elected to Congress, but laid himself open to the same charge even to a greater extent, by not even mentioning what the Socialists proposed to do if given control of things. He contented himself by criticising present conditions and distributed a large number of copies of a Socialist paper called "Appeal to Reason."

Upon being introduced by Hon. M. L. Heavrin, Dr. Gaddie spoke as follows:

MY FELLOW CITIZENS:—I meet you and I greet you with an unusual degree of pleasure. I come to you not as a stranger knocking at your door, but as one who has addressed you on former occasions. Two years ago Ohio County gave me a very handsome majority, when I was the Republican nominee for Congress. At that time a Presidential election called out a full vote, and party lines were very closely drawn. To-day we have no election of a President. In fact the two parties have only the nominees for Congress and Judge of the Court of Appeals on the ballot.

This applied to only four counties in the fourth Congressional District. In the other nine counties the race is for Congress alone. I am a candidate for Congress. I have no other political ambition. My opponent, the Democratic nominee is an announced candidate for Congress this fall, and for Governor next fall. As yet he has not announced that he is a candidate for United States Senator the following year. His friends are said to be looking for this announcement soon. His political ambitions seem to cover the entire territory occupied by the American Eagle who stretches his wings from the Atlantic to the Pacific, dips his bill in the Arctic Ocean, and dips his tail in the Gulf of Mexico.

I believe that a public office is a public trust, and that an officer elected by the people is the servant, not the master of the people. I am not in sympathy with the idea that the people can be tossed about by an official, as a boy tosses a ball. A man who seeks election at the hands of the voters should deal seriously with them. He should be willing and ready to serve the term to which he expects to be elected, or else he should step aside and let someone have the place who will. How about Mr. Johnson, the Democratic nominee? According to his own announcement he does not expect to serve the people one hour, while Congress is in session, if you elect him. If elected on the 8th of November, he would take the oath of office on the 4th of March, 1911. The day Congress must, in obedience to the Constitution, adjourn to meet no more till the first Monday in December 1911, nine months after qualifying.

During all that time he would be behind his bank counter in Bardstown counting out money and investing his salary, or else out in the

State fighting for the Democratic nomination, and the subsequent election for Governor of Kentucky. His salary of six hundred and twenty-five dollars (\$625.00) per month would be mailed to him monthly. When Congress meets on the first Monday in December, Mr. Johnson, evidently expects to be Governor of Kentucky.

If his intentions materialize, he will have resigned as a member of Congress and would have the Governor call a special election to select a man to fill out the time for which he was elected. All this at an expense of many hundred dollars in taxes for the people of the fourth district. In the nine months that would pass between the time he would qualify as congressman and his resignation he would draw in salary the princely sum of five thousand six hundred and twenty-five dollars (\$5,625.00) for services not rendered. The two political parties would be thrown into warfare again in winter time when roads are bad and the weather cold; all to satisfy the insatiable political desire of one man.

My democratic friends, what are you going to do about it? Are you going to sit down and fiddle as did old Nero while Rome burned, or will you arise in your might and with the ballot as your weapon smite the man who seeks to trifle with you? If five Democrats in each precinct who favor the nomination of James B. McCreary for Governor, rather than Mr. Johnson, will vote the secret ballot by stamping their ballot for me. Mr. Johnson will not be a candidate for Governor after November 8th.

There are over two hundred precincts in the fourth district. Five to each precinct would amount to one thousand democrats voting for me. As this number would be taken from his normal vote and given to me, it would make a change of two thousand and votes in the final result. No party would think of nominating a man for Governor who had lost this large number of votes in one district.

Now, my fellow citizens, I am glad to know that through the leadership of such honest, able and illustrious statesmen as Bryan and Roosevelt we have reached a period of independence in our political life that enables us to say we will not be trampled on by a member of our party who happens to be our nominee. It was the spirit of independence that induced Republicans in Ohio to join with the democrats and elect a democratic Governor of Ohio. It was the spirit of independence in Indiana that brought republican votes to aid in electing Marshall the Democratic nominee for Governor of that state. It was the spirit of independence that induced democratic Missouri to elect a republican governor. It was the spirit of independence that swept the state of Tennessee for an independent judiciary. It was the spirit of independence that caused Malcolm Patterson to surrender the democratic nomination for Governor of Tennessee and to withdraw from the race, because he saw the handwriting of defeat written on the wall in such plain and unmistakable terms that no Daniel was required to interpret it. It was the spirit of independence that elected Augustus E. Willson Governor of Kentucky. It was the spirit of independence that induced William Jennings Bryan to, very recently declare that he would not support the democratic nominee for Governor of Nebraska.

This grand and glorious republic is marching onward and upward. In no other country on the earth does the individual have so many privileges and liberties. Our labor is the best paid on earth. The products of our soil are bringing remunerative prices, far beyond those of other countries. The farmer is in the zenith of his glory facing the noon-day of his prosperity.

I cannot refrain from contrasting the happy and prosperous condition of the farmer of to-day, surrounded by luxury and splendor, under republican rule, with his miserable condition under democratic rule. In 1896 after Cleveland and his Congress had ruled a term, farm products were the lowest in the history of our country. To-day they are the highest. Under Cleveland's administration, the factories all over our country were closed, honest laborers became tramps and free soup houses became a necessity to keep men, women and children from starving. Those were days

when the people of the town were greatly excited over the killing.

A few years later, in company with his elder brother, Robert, Dolliver emigrated to Iowa. The brothers had about \$50 when they arrived at Ft. Dodge, where they opened a law office.

It was a struggle at first, but in time clients came. While waiting for the tide of fortune to turn Dolliver worked for a time as a roofer under for 50 cents a day, but when home was about abandoned he was nominated and elected Corporation Counsel of the village at a salary of \$250 a year. The position enabled him to gain practice and establish himself as a professional and political factor in his State.

In 1888 he was elected to Congress and was five times re-elected serving from 1889 to 1901, rendering the national administration many valuable

SUDDEN DEATH FOR DOLLIVER

Insurgent Leader Succumbs
While Being Examined.

Was Apparently Better of Pre-
vious Attack Which Caus-
ed His Death.

Ft. Dodge, Iowa, Oct. 17.—United States Senator Jonathan Prentiss Dolliver died of dilatation of the heart caused by an attack of acute indigestion, at his residence at 7:30 o'clock Saturday night while being rubbed by an osteopath physician.

Senator Dolliver's sudden demise was wholly unexpected by his relatives and close friends, who thought he had almost entirely recovered from the attack of indigestion which he had been suffering for a week.

Senator Dolliver had been up all day, and had made a trip from his residence down town. He told several of the men whom he met that he believed he had completely recovered from the indisposition which followed his trip through Wisconsin on a speech-making tour for Senator La Follette.

The osteopath physician was using an instrument to listen to the Senator's heart action. The physician unexpectedly discovered that he was no longer hearing the heart beats. He at first thought his instrument was faulty. An examination revealed that his patient was dead.

Jonathan Prentiss Dolliver was born near Kingwood, Preston county, Virginia, February 6, 1858, of old New England stock. His father was a clergyman and an abolition agitator, who was submitted to much annoyance during the Civil War when the portion of the State in which he lived was separated from Virginia and erected into a loyal commonwealth.

The youth of "Prent" Dolliver was one of considerable hardship but in response to his appeal for an education his parents aided him in his course at the University of West Virginia from which he was graduated in 1875, after working during the summer and at odd times to help defray his expenses.

He was then only seventeen and at eighteen he secured his first position as a school teacher in Victor Center, Ill. The salary was small the duties exacting; but in his leisure he studied law, and was admitted to the bar of West Virginia in 1878.

The future Senator and premier insurgent was as much an enthusiast over politics as his profession. Two years before his admission to the bar he "beat" his way to Cincinnati most of the distance on foot, to be a spectator of the National Republican Convention which met in that city and nominated Rutherford B. Hayes for the Presidency, although young Dolliver cheered so lustily for the late James G. Blaine that he strained his voice.

Dolliver made ardent Hayes speeches in the campaign, and years afterward recalled that in fervor and extravagance they surpassed anything he ever heard in the halls of either house of Congress. He said that Samuel J. Tilden would be denied entrance to the Land of Eternal Happiness after death, and would also be excluded from Satan's realm, because it was not the desire of the Prince of Darkness to be ousted to make way for a Democratic headquarters.

A few years later, in company with his elder brother, Robert, Dolliver emigrated to Iowa. The brothers had about \$50 when they arrived at Ft. Dodge, where they opened a law office. It was a struggle at first, but in time clients came. While waiting for the tide of fortune to turn Dolliver worked for a time as a roofer under for 50 cents a day, but when home was about abandoned he was nominated and elected Corporation Counsel of the village at a salary of \$250 a year. The position enabled him to gain practice and establish himself as a professional and political factor in his State.

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services especially in the matter of Porto Rican tariffs.

In 1900 he was strongly urged to accept the Republican nomination for the Vice Presidency, but firmly declined although he allowed his name to be used by the late Mark Hanna to defeat Timothy Woodruff, of New York. He said he would not listen to becoming Vice President, because that "meant that one-quarter section that land after another would have to go to buy chickens croissants and champagne for people we never heard of."

In 1900 on the death of the late United States Senator J. H. Gear, Dolliver was appointed to the vacancy and was elected for a full term in the upperhouse in 1902 and re-elected in 1908.

Dolliver was again mentioned for the Vice Presidency in 1908, but again stubbornly refused to be put into a position he did not desire.

As a Senator he was one of the first to rebel against the so-called "standpat" element that dominated national legislation, and was for a time in grave danger of being ousted from his party as a hopeless radical. He was one of the leaders of the insurgent movement and an opponent of many of the provisions of the recently enacted tariff law.

Senator Dolliver was not a wealthy man. He owned considerable Iowa land, especially a farm to which he was much attached, and on which he and his family spent the summer. He looked forward to the time when he could build upon it the kind of a house he had always wanted to own.

ANOTHER TRAGEDY
IN HENDERSON

Grayson County Officer Shot
While In Charge of
Prisoner.

Henderson, Ky., Oct. 17.—J. T. Skaggs, marshal of Clarkson, Grayson county, was shot and instantly killed in Central park. In this city, shortly after 10 o'clock tonight by an unknown person, who made good his escape.

Skaggs reached the city on the 9:42 L. H. and St. L. train, having in custody Chester Fentress, whom he was returning to Henderson county, from Leitchfield, for the alleged offense of having stolen a horse last Wednesday from Henry Taylor, a farmer living near Reeds.

On reaching Henderson, Skaggs boarded a street car, with his prisoner, who was handcuffed and started for the jail. He went about a block further than the jail and alighted near the Presbyterian church. He and his prisoner then started through Central park and when they reached the band stand three shots were heard. Two officers, hearing the shots, were on the scene within a few moments but the murderer had escaped and it was found that two of the shots had struck Skaggs and he was dead.

Two boys who were in the park at the time of the shooting stated that they were able to see two men, by the flashes of the revolver, and it is the opinion of the Henderson police that Fentress must have had a friend, who fired at the officer. Both the men made good their escape. The Henderson police have notified all the surrounding towns, and a close watch is being kept on the Henderson bridge. The prisoner, having on a pair of handcuffs will be believed aid in being located, by the officers.

The people of the town are greatly excited over the killing.

Among the Lodges.

Hartford Lodge No. 675 F. & A. M. held an interesting meeting last Monday night when the third degree was put on in a very creditable manner by Junior Warden, Owen Hunter.

Rough River Lodge No. 110 Knights of Pythias held the regular meeting Tuesday evening at the hall and besides listening to an interesting report of the representatives to the Grand Lodge conferred the Page Rank. This lodge is expecting to have plenty of work from now on during the fall and winter every Tuesday evening.

WELLMAN SHIP FALLS SHORT

America Gets Caught In
Storm in Ocean.

Carried Far Out of Course to Eu-
rope--Picked up on Car-
olina Coast.

and prosperity. No matter what is found when the hull of the Maine, or its remains is fully exposed to view, no hasty charges should be made against the honor and dignity of the Spanish Government. Torpedoes could have been applied to the ship by parties in many forms of individual conspiracy, and among those who sought to make war certain as well as Spaniards who felt that the national pride was wounded by the presence of a powerful American warship in the chief harbor of Cuba. The facts should be sought with careful deliberation and no conclusions announced without the surest proofs.

An admittance on this point is specially called for when the methods of the yellow press are kept in mind. The jags of the yellow papers are habitually smeared with sensational yarns, surmises and exaggerations, not to add the short and ugly word. They bulge into diplomatic relations as readily as they apply their ears to domestic keyholes, and chasy around to tear down the few safeguards left of decent privacy. Spain has had enough troubles and losses to suggest that it should not be the subject now of a trial by the yellow sheets. For a long time Spain discredited the idea that the United States did not seek to annex Cuba. It knows better now since this country has twice withdrawn its forces from the island in order to give it a chance to conduct a government for itself. If it be found that the Maine was blown up by torpedoes from the outside the identification of those who were in the frightful plot is the next step. They may never be known. In any case, the Spanish Government is entitled to respectful fairness.—Globe Democrat.

FOR THE BUSY READER.

Twenty-four new cases of cholera and eight deaths were reported in Italy.

President Taft conferred with New York State political leaders in New York City.

David Rankin, who was the operator of the largest farm in the world, died at Tarkio, Mo.

The population of Nashville is 119,364, according to the new census. This is an increase of 36.5 per cent. over 1900.

The street car men's union of Columbus, O., voted to call off the strike which has been in progress since July 24.

The Government of Portugal issued a decree proscribing the Braganza family to the position of an exiled house.

President Taft acted as judge in the cases of the admission of aliens at Ellis island yesterday. He proved to be a lenient Judge.

Claude H. Buell, a student of the Western High School of Detroit, died of injuries received in a football game Saturday.

No funeral services will be held at the summer home of the late Mrs. Julia Ward Howe in Middletown, R. I., before the body is taken to Boston.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad was held at Richmond, Va., when a new board of directors was elected.

Claimed His Own.

Mr. Chas. E. Standford, of St. Paul, Minn., and Miss Zada M. Zanone, of Lancaster, Ky., were married at the home of Rev. Elgin last night at 7:30. Mr. Standford is a traveling salesman. He is to be congratulated on the selection he has made.

Miss Zanone is one of Lancaster's most popular young ladies. She has been engaged in the millinery business at Centertown, for the past two months. Mr. Standford came to claim his own. Miss Zanone is quite popular at Centertown and has made many friends there during her short stay. She has made a good choice in winning such a worthy man as Mr. Standford for a life companion. The young couple will leave Sunday for the South, where they will spend the winter. They take with them the best wishes of the many friends they have made here and at Centertown.

PROPOSITION TURNED DOWN

Green River Association
Will Not Join in Price.

Willing to Confer With Other Organizations Only After Offer Had Been Made.

The quarterly meeting of the Green River Tobacco Growers' association was held in Owingsboro Thursday morning and delegates from Daviess Hancock, McLean and Ohio counties were in attendance and took an active part in the discussion of the general conditions that affect the tobacco markets. The meeting was presided over by W. G. Tracy.

The meeting was held behind closed doors, but the association made known the contents of a resolution adopted by the meeting, which was the most important matter that came before the body. The resolution was drafted by a committee appointed to confer with a delegation representing the American Society of Equity and the Home Warehouse company composed of F. K. Moseley, L. N. Roberts and Emerson Shaw.

The committee heard the proposition advanced by the visitors from the other organizations, that the three pools be bound together on a single selling price, the price to be fixed by the growers in the different districts, and to be binding on each of the associations.

The committee, after hearing the argument advanced by the visiting delegation favoring the plan, drew up and submitted for the consideration of the Green River Tobacco Growers association the following report, which was unanimously adopted.

We, your committee, submit the following report:

The representatives of the American Society of Equity and the Home warehouse presented the following proposition:

"To leave the pricing of this year's crop of tobacco to those who have pooled in any association. Such meeting to be called by a joint call of the presidents of the three associations, calling all poolers to meet at their schoolhouses, fix a price and the average of the prices so fixed shall be the price for this year's crop of tobacco, below which no association or committee shall have power to sell or contract this tobacco."

All practical and right-thinking men agree that all the associations acting together can accomplish more than any one single hand, and that each association should do everything possible to co-operate with the others—but after carefully considering the above proposition as explained by its advocates, and listening to all the arguments advanced in its favor, your committee conclude that it does not present a practical basis for co-operation in selling our tobacco, but is merely an invitation to take a joint leap in the dark. Since it would bind all the associations in advance to hold for an unknown price, and would mean fixing a price without considering the samples, while in reality the samples are almost as important as the price.

In the light of six years' experience in the organized selling of tobacco, your committee believe the following to be the most practical and business-like method for the association to pursue.

That the representatives of the association get the best possible offer for the tobacco. This offer to be based on carefully selected samples, the offer also to cover the questions of grading and weighing, the points at which the tobacco is to be received and all details concerning the delivery of the tobacco.

That the officers of the association then present this definite proposition to the association, and show the samples upon which the offer is based. That the association then consider the whole question, discuss it fully, consult the other associations to any extent it may desire, and then decide whether it will accept the offer or reject it. Should it decide to reject it, the association can then, in the light of all the conditions, fix a price and name the terms upon which it will authorize its representatives to make a sale.

H. MARKSBERRY, Chairman.
R. D. BRYANT,
J. O. MADDEN,
D. M. WHAYNE,
GEO. M. TAYLOR.

A Good One on the Courier

According to a market report published in the Evansville Courier a few days ago there was a big scare in the Chicago wheat pit caused by the rumor that Canadian wheat was

going to invade this country despite the duty of twenty-five cents. Well, what do you think of that? A Democrat paper furnishing proof that protection does protect. If we need fear Canadian competition when there is a tariff wall of twenty-five per cent, where would we be if there were no protective tariff. The Courier editor must think when he tells the farmers that a protective tariff does not benefit them that they do not read his own market news. Really, that item in the Courier about the market reports did us a bushel of good. We never saw a better argument for the need of protection for farm products. The Wilson-Gorman Democratic tariff back in Cleveland's administration, took the tariff off of poultry and eggs thus opening up our markets to Canadian competition. Every farmer's wife remembers how little she could get for her chickens and eggs. Say, Mr. Farmer, are you going to vote for Canadians or for your own interests.—Rockport Ind. Journal.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the
Signature of *Dr. H. Fletcher*

When They Had a Chance.

Not so very many years ago the Democratic party had a chance; had a chance to thump all the bad laws that were upon the statute books, had a chance to hit the trusts a solar plexus; had a chance to reduce salaries that were too high had a chance to pass laws to regulate or suppress the trusts; had a chance to make all political places straight and rough places smooth; had a chance to enact all reforms needed. In fact they had a chance to produce such a flood of prosperity and good times and bring so much contentment and happiness to the people that no other party would ever stand any show any more. They had a chance to prove Democracy to be the only and original

But beloved, with all this opportunity, with all this glorious chance to clean up and set the nation in proper order and put a song of contentment in the hearts of the people, what did they do? We repeat, what did they do?

With a House and a Senate and a President, all of one party and all pledged to give us a dose of the pure and undefiled essence of Jeffersonism, they went to work and straightway busted the country. They repealed laws that were keeping times good and added a law upon us that reduced our revenue to a bond selling basis. They frittered away the golden moments, quarreling among themselves about questions that time proved they knew nothing about. They split up into warring factions and turned their backs upon their own chief and called him a Republican for no other reason in the world than that their plans had all failed to make good any they saw they had to place the blame on somebody. So the only way out was to cuss Cleveland. Cuss the only man in the party that had political wisdom enough to foresee a way out of the difficulty the party had gotten itself into. And this is Democracy. This is the history of the party that wants to try it once again. Wants to get to the bat and make another strike. Yes, a strike that brings want and suffering and privation to curse a people that should otherwise be contented and prosperous.

And as you listen to the Democratic candidate as he froths and fumes in this good year of grace, telling the farmers of the bad laws that he seems to imagine that the Republicans have inflicted upon the people; as he roars against trusts, and tariff and monopolies and so forth and so on, just ask yourself what did his party ever do when it was in absolute power to regulate any of these so-called evils. Ask yourself what sort of times hit this country when his party was at the wheel. And as you ask yourself these questions try to imagine just what sort of time we did have along in those years when Grover was trying to keep the Democrats in check. And if you are true to yourself, to your wife and babies, your God and your country there is not much danger of your deciding that you want to entrust your affairs in the hands of the Democratic party the next go-round.

Cheap Clubbing Rates.
We have made an arrangement with the publishers of the Inland Farmer, of Louisville, whereby we are enabled to furnish The Hartford Republican and that paper one year for \$1.50. The Inland Farmer is a weekly journal and one of the best farm papers published in the United States. Our readers should take advantage of this offer.

TAFT SAYS GOOD BYE.

Leaves Summer Home to Take
Up Duties At Capital.

Beverly, Mass., Oct. 16.—President Taft's summer vacation officially ended to-day. He will start back to Washington tomorrow morning by the way of New York.

Mrs. Taft, his sister, Mrs. Thomas K. Laughlin, Jr., of Pittsburgh, and Miss Helen Taft will go with the President as far as New York. They will stop over there for a week or more shopping.

President Taft will be back in Washington Thursday morning to remain until November 7 when he goes to Cincinnati to vote on the eighth. He will sail for Panama on November 10 from Charleston S. C.

Mr. Taft has thoroughly enjoyed his summer here. He has taken on some weight during the last month, but does not seem to mind it. To-day in the Unitarian church the President was called upon to make a few remarks.

What he said was entirely informal but he took occasion to indicate that he intended to remain a summer resident of the north shore as long as he is President. In his speech in church to-day Mr. Taft said:

"I should be more reluctant to break into the regular course this morning if it did not give me the opportunity on behalf of Mrs. Taft and myself to express the gratitude we feel at having had the privilege of worshiping with you during the beautiful summer season in a wealth of usefulness in the last 25 years."

"It is a church that illustrates in its history the growth of the liberalism in religion and the development of the orthodox tenets of those who come here to make the beginnings of New England into our faith of Unitarianism."

The President then paid a tribute to Dr. Benjamin R. Bullock, pastor of the church, and concluded.

"I hope we, I mean my family and myself, shall be able next summer to be here or as they say in the west, whereabouts and certainly if we are within any practicable distance, and you will treat us as well next summer as hospitably as you have this summer under this roof. I thank you sincerely.

QUICK'S COUGH MEDICINE

Quickest and best for coughs
GUARANTEED
Sold by druggists. Made by

J. C. Mendenhall Medicine Co., Evansville, Ind.

Selecting a Wife on a Scientific Basis.

Dr. Sara Newcomb Merrick, sister of the great astronomer, tells in McClure's Magazine how her father selected his wife on a scientific basis.

At the age of 24 John Newcomb, the youth of analytic mind, stood before his mirror and thus soliloquized.

I am 24 years old, and it is time I began to look for a wife. Combe and Gall both say that 25 is the best age for marriage. I must marry a young woman whose temperament shall be unlike mine, and unlike in such a way as shall make us harmonious one being the complement of the other. The difference in temperament is shown by the difference in physical form. I am a little above the medium height, 5 feet 9, so she may be of medium height. I am inclined to be slender, with sloping shoulders—she should be rather square in the shoulders and stock of build. My muscles are long and slim, and my hands slender, with slim fingers; therefore she should present the opposite.

Face and head: I have rather a large mouth, a square chin and jaws a face inclined to be long—she must have rather round face with plump cheeks. My nose is long, with bony portions prominent, somewhat like the Roman nose, but broader and with full nostrils—she must have a rather short nose, even with a little upturn, and lacking in bony development.

My eyes are deep-set—hers must be full and prominent. My eyebrows are straight—hers must be arching. The hair grows low over my forehead, her forehead must be high. My forehead projects over my eyes and slopes back somewhat making what is termed the philosophical head—hers must be full and round in the upper portion making the literary and history loving head. My back head is full, showing strong love for children and great affection—hers should be somewhat like this. "Because my hair is dark and strong of growth, rather coarse, in fact, hers should be fine and, if possible, curling or easily curled. In

color my face is inclined to be florid.

—hers must be more delicate, while still showing the hue of health. The color of my eyes is gray-blue; but I'm not so sure here. I think color of my eyes and hair is not of so much consequence. Mentally I am slow of thought and speech—my wife must be quick and ready with an answer. She should now be about 19 years old. Where is the young woman?

The writer then goes on to describe John Newcomb's wanderings in search of such a woman:

John Newcomb stopped at farmhouses for refreshment, and in each house, if there was a daughter of marriageable age, he tarried perhaps a day or even longer to make a study of the maiden. He always made himself handy about the place, drawing up water with the great well-sweep, bringing in firewood—doing anything that he could do and still keep near the daughter.

Disappointment met him at every door. At one house the cooking was poor; at another the house was not neatly kept; at a third there was scolding or fault finding, a want of harmony—and in all the maidens a lack of desire for learning or education. One young woman little knew by what a narrow margin she missed her fate. All was going smoothly till, when she was molding the dough for the baking pans, he noticed that a considerable portion of the dough was left in the wooden kneading trough. He asked her the reason for this, and her reply was that she left it for the horse, because he was fond of it. She always did this, she said; there was plenty. Want of thrift decided the young man and he shouldered his bundle and walked on.

The Call of the Blood.
for purification, finds voices in pimples, boils, shaly complexion, a jaundiced look, moth patches and blotches on the skin—all signs of liver trouble. But Dr. King's New Life Pills make rich red blood; give clear skin, rosy cheeks fine complexion, health. Try them. 25c at all druggists

Camomile.

It is said not only that decoctions or the leaves dried and powdered of the common camomile will destroy insects, but that nothing contributes so much to the health of a garden as a number of camomile plants dispersed through it. No greenhouse or hothouse should be without camomile in a green or in a dried state; either the stalks or flowers will answer.

Stop the Cough, heals the Lungs
QUICK'S COUGH MEDICINE

If not better than any other money back

J. C. MENDENHALL MEDICINE CO., EVANSVILLE, IND.

Reduction in the Tariff

So much misrepresentation has been indulged by the Democratic press in regard to the Payne tariff law that the following items are quoted to show that it was a substantial revision downward.

Articles. Reduction.

Farm implements 25

Printing machinery 33 1-2

Barbed wire 37

Horseshoe nails 33 1-3

Saws 50

White lead paint 12 1-2

Brick 22

Window glass 10

Dressed lumber 30

Fence posts 100

Carpets 20

Coal 33

Gunpowder 50

Matches 25

Blades 100

Boots & Shoes 60

Harness and saddlery 55

Petroleum 100

Screws 5 to 25

Tacks 50

Table knives 10 to 25

Salt 10

Starch 33 1-3

Fresh meat 25

Bacon and ham 20

Lard 25

Hooks and eyes 15

Borax 60

Chloroform 50

Flaxseed & Linseed oil 25

Potash 25

Sponges 25

Licorice 45

Cream of tartar 16

Alum 50

Iron ore 6 1-2

Pig iron 37 1-2

Steel 75

Sewing machines 33 1-3

Typewriters 33 1-2

Print paper 37 1-2

It is evident from these samples

items that the Payne law did re-

duce the tariff materially and it has

gotten to the point where any fur-

ther reduction would admit foreign

goods in competition with home

factories and mills. In the items given,

the farmer, housewife, mechanic, wage

earners, business man, professional

man and all other classes of citizens

were the beneficiaries of substantial

reductions. A further revision

should be only as President Taft sug-

gests, schedule by schedule from evi-

dence collected by an expert com-

mision and the fundamental idea of

equalizing the cost of production here

and abroad, with a reasonable profit

to the American working

WILL APPOINT CHIEF JUSTICE.

President Taft About to Assume
The Heaviest Responsibility
of His Term.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 17.—President Taft is now about to discharge one of the heaviest responsibilities that has ever devolved upon him since he became president, that of appointing a chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. The great mass of the people are overwhomingly in favor of the appointment of the associate Justice John M. Harlan to the Chief Justiceship of that great court.

President Taft is debating this question with himself and it is generally hoped that he will appoint Harlan, who while he is for Justice and equality for everyone, corporations included, nevertheless on the side of the people as against the privileged class.

It is thought that President Taft sincerely desires the Supreme Court to sustain the income tax provision of the last tariff bill and by appointing Judge Harlan to the Chief Justiceship he will further the cause as Judge Harlan is one of the ablest champions of the income tax in the country and a life long republican.

CIVIL SERVICE EXTENSION.

President Taft has just issued orders placing about 8,000 postmasters of the country and other officials of the government under the protection of the Civil Service Law. President Taft has made great advances in placing the government service squarely on the basis of merit and in taking the public offices out of the reach of the spoils politician.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo,

Lucas County, ss.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLAR for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Swear to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

A. W. GLEASON,

(Seal) Notary Public,
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials free.

F. J. CHENEY, & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

High Price as a Issue.

The platform which has just been adopted by the Massachusetts Democrats says that "the overshadowing question this year is the cost of living," and it adds that "the workingman, the clerk, the salaried teacher and the small tradesman can no longer bring up his family in reasonable comfort." Democratic papers in many parts of the country are quoting these expressions as if they somehow reflected on the Republican party. Either through ignorance or dishonesty those papers intimate that the Republicans are responsible for the high prices. The Republican State Convention at Saratoga two weeks ago also referred to the high prices but it did so in an intelligent, honest way. "Advances in cost of living," it said, "are only the local reflection of a tendency that is world wide, and can not truthfully be said to be due to the present tariff." Anybody who makes inquiry as to the prices abroad and also who takes the trouble to do a little thinking on his own account, will see that this intimation of Republican responsibility for the advance does not mean what the Democratic politicians pretend it means.

Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor ought to have been consulted by those Democratic newspapers before they made their comments on the platform declaration of the Massachusetts Democrats. After his recent return from a trip through Europe Mr. Gompers in an article in the American Federationist, the organ of his order, pointed out that the cost of living, what the style of living was taken into the account, differed very little between the United States and the leading industrial countries of Europe, while wages were much lower there than here. "Living is cheap to the wage-worker of Europe," he declared, "only because he does without what in America soon become a necessity to him—food in good quantity and quality, presentable clothes among his inspiring fellow-workmen and their families and a comfortably furnished home in quarters responding to his

awakened desire for equality with his American neighbors, and in general a large and free life." He adds: "If the immigrant to this country is willing to continue living here at the same level at which he was obliged to except in his native land, he can find it for the same money." While saying this he also said that "money wages in America in many trades are double those paid abroad." This is the testimony of a man who has been a Democrat ever since he was naturalized a quarter of a century ago. He was on the stump for Bryan in 1896 and in his two previous campaigns. Nor is there anything new in what he says. Every other intelligent person who knows the conditions and the style of living here and in Europe from actual observation, and who has talked on this subject has said the same thing. Nor are the Massachusetts Democratic platform makers sinners beyond the rest of their guild. They merely repeat what Democrats in other states have been saying since the campaign started. None of those romancers have made any attempt to get at the facts.

If the Payne tariff act is responsible for the advance in cost of living which has taken place in England, Germany, Belgium, France and the other industrial countries of Europe, then the United States must be a larger factor in the world's economy than any of our spread eagle orators imagine. Except as it has given more employment and better wages to workers the tariff has not advanced the cost of living in the United States. As the tariff furnishes more money to the worker than he would otherwise have, it enables him to eat better things, to wear better clothes, and to have more conveniences and comforts for himself and his family. To the extent that the worker is enabled to make more purchases and enjoy more of the desirable things of life, the tariff has advanced the cost of living. The American worker who is willing to live in the same style and to suffer the same discomforts as his European counterpart will find the cost very little greater here than he does there. But what American, native, naturalized or alien, is willing to live in the squalid fashion of high in his craft in Europe? Let Democrats turn to this aspect of the question and tell us what they think of it. In attributing the increased cost of living to the tariff the Democrats are likely to fall into a trap. They may gaud the Republicans or the nonpartisan and honest Democrats to present the facts as to prove. Let Representative, Lloyd, chairman of the Democratic Congressional Committee, ask Mr. Gompers, in some of his Democratic talks, to tell something about the relative cost of living among American and European wage workers and then inform the country what Mr. Gompers says. This particular piece of deception stands an excellent chance to react on the Democrats. It may bring out the truth, and the truth is the very thing that the Democratic campaign managers want to keep far in the background.—Globe Democrat.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

Duties of Military Attache. The duties of a military attache are to make himself thoroughly acquainted with every change that takes place in military affairs and to report from time to time on the mobilization, armament and equipment of the power to which he is accredited.

Chinese Floating Hotel. A floating hotel is to be established in China. The vessel will have three decks, the lower being arranged for dining, billiard, smoking and card rooms. The main deck will contain a drawing room and 24 bedrooms, each with a full-sized bath and dressing room, while the upperdeck, or spar deck, has been arranged as a promenade.

Real Estate.

50 Acres of the finest rough river bottom land located three miles west of Hartford. About 20 acres in cultivation. Good dwelling and out buildings. A bargain for \$1,250.

We have 460 acres of fine bottom land from one and a half to two miles of Hartford, part of it with timber. Also about 75 acres of upland belonging to the same tract. Terms easy.

180 Acres of land two miles south of Rosine on a free delivery route out of Beaver Dam. 30 acres bottom land about 20 acres timber land and the rest of it fairly good upland. Five room frame, two story house, two barns and good tenant house. Splendid orchard, never failing well in yard and house lot and spring in easy reach of the house. In good repair. Must be sold and will be sold at a bargain. Apply to BARNETT & SMITH, Hartford, Ky.

LIFE WAS AL- MOST GONE.

But Boat Wins In Race With
Death of Ohio County
Woman.

Life was almost extinct when Dr. Lambert arrived at the side of Mrs. Annie Bell Taylor, of Taylor Mills, Ohio county, who was returning to her home after a visit to Rockport, Ind. Mrs. Taylor was on board the Rounds Bros. Boat, the Inquirer. Shortly after leaving Rockport the woman became ill. The officers of the boat were notified but they could do nothing to alleviate her sufferings. Before Owensesboro was reached Mrs. Taylor was in a dying condition and had fainted. There was a crowd on the boat and something like a panic prevailed.

Upon Dr. Lambert's arrival at the wharf a powerful stimulant was given to the woman and she was removed quickly to the hospital where she was reported to be resting easy Saturday night.

Mrs. Taylor is a widow, about thirty-five years of age and had been in Rockport for a short time. She was unable to tell very much concerning herself yesterday on account of her condition.—Owensesboro Messenger.

Order: Ohio County Court.

Regular term, October, 3rd, 1910.
Hon. R. R. Wedding, J. O. C. C.
Presiding.

J. W. Arnold, et al.

For: Motion Judgment.

Stock Law Election, Prc. No. 32.

Dan T. Wilson, et al.

For: Motion Judgment.

Stock Law Election Prc. No. 11.

A. S. Keown, et al.

For: Motion Judgment.

Stock Law Election Prc. No. 10.

Sam Morton, et al.

For: Motion Judgment.

Stock Law Election Prc. No. 17.

J. M. Everly, et al.

For: Motion Judgment.

Stock Law Election Prc. No. 26.

J. M. Taylor, et al.

For: Motion Judgment.

Stock Law Election Prc. No. 13.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Fiscal Court of Ohio County, by a majority of the members composing the same, has heretofore by regular order decided that elections to regulate the running at large of cattle and the species thereof, in Ohio County, Kentucky, shall be confined to the voting precincts, within said county, and it further appearing, that J. W. Arnold, and 20 other legally qualified voters of Arnold voting precinct No. 32, Dan T. Wilson, and 45 other legally qualified voters, of Horse Branch voting precinct, No. 11, A. S. Kewen, and 30 other legally qualified voters, of Select, voting precinct, No. 10, Sam Morton, and 26 other legally qualified voters, of Smallhouse, voting precinct, No. 17, J. M. Everly, and 23 other legally qualified voters of Ceralvo, voting precinct, No. 26, and J. M. Taylor, and 19 other legally qualified voters, of East Beaver Dam, voting precinct, No. 13, have each filed their petitions herein praying that an election be held in their respective voting precincts, at the regular election November, 8th, 1910, for the purpose of taking the sense of the legally qualified voters, in each of the said precincts above named, upon the question, "whether or not cattle or any species thereof shall be permitted to run at large upon the public highways, or uninclosed lands, within their respective precincts." And it appearing that each of said petitions were duly filed, and have lain over for one month or more, and no exceptions having been filed to any of the same, and that a fee deemed sufficient to defray the necessary expenses having been deposited with the Clerk of this Court by the petitioners, mentioned in each precinct. It is therefore ordered and adjudged that an election be held in each of the aforesaid precincts, as prayed for in the several petitions herein filed, at the regular election November, 8th, 1910, and it is further ordered that the Clerk of this Court, furnish to the various precincts herein named, ballots with the following question submitted thereto, "Are you for or against the running at large of cattle or any species thereof upon the public highways or uninclosed lands."

In conformity to this judgment, an order heretofore adopted by the Ohio County Fiscal Court, it is further ordered and adjudged by the Court that the officers of the regular election be and they are hereby directed to open a poll at each and all, of the voting place in the aforesaid precincts, in Ohio County, Kentucky, on November 8th, 1910, for the purpose of ascertaining the will of the legal voters in each of said precincts upon the question aforesaid. It is further or-

dered that notice of the submission of the aforesaid question shall be published at least 20 days prior to said election in at least four issues of Hartford Republican, a paper of general circulation published at Hartford, Ohio County, Kentucky.

Ordered that each cause herein be continued for report of election as provided by Statute.

Coppy Attest: W. S. TINSLEY.
Clerk Ohio County Court.

Quick's Cold and LaGrippe Medicine

Guaranteed to cure Colds and LaGrippe in 24 hours, Headache and Neuralgia in 30 minutes. At druggist or by mail.

J. C. Mendenhall Medicine Co., Evansville, Ind.

Republican Results.

Since 1861, with the exception of eight years, we have had Republican Presidents. For two years only has the Democratic party had absolute control of all branches of the government. For nearly forty years all the legislation and all executive acts and treaties have been determined by our party.

We have created the policies and shaped the laws.

We have stood at the helm and directed the course of the ship of state, upon no line been the entire responsibility; to us must be given the praise or blame for the results. By our accomplishments and our deeds we must be judged.

We found the treasury empty, and we filled it.

We have stood at the helm and directed the course of the ship of state, upon no line been the entire responsibility; to us must be given the praise or blame for the results. By our accomplishments and our deeds we must be judged.

We found the army and navy disorganized, and we organized and reconstructed them.

We found 4,000,000 of our inhabitants slaves, and we freed them.

We found 31 states; we now have 46.

Then our boundaries touched the Atlantic and the Pacific; now the sun never sets upon the Stars and stripes.

Then our national wealth was \$20,000,000,000; now it exceeds \$125,000,000.

Then France and Germany and Great Britain each were richer than we, and now we are richer than France and Germany combined and nearly twice as rich as Great Britain.

Then we had less than thirty-one and one-half million inhabitants, partly slaves; now we have more than eighty-nine millions, and all are free.

Then we followed the world in manufacturing, and now all the world follows us.

Our manufacturing establishments have increased, and now we have 533,769 (neighborhood and manufacturing industries estimated).

These establishments then employed a little over a million hands; now they employ 6,000,000 hands, receiving annually more than \$3,000,000,000 in wages.

Our farms were worth less than eight billions of money then; they are worth more than twenty billions now.

Our manufacturing establishments represented an investment in capital of about \$1,600,000,000 then, and now they represent a capital of nearly \$14,000,000,000 (with neighborhood industries and hand trades estimated).

We had \$135,000,000 of money then with which to do our business; we have \$3,100,000,000 now.

Then it was \$3.85 per capita; now \$34.83 circulates.

Then there was less than \$150,000,000 in the savings banks; now there are nearly \$4,000,000,000 of savings of the wages of the laboring people of this country, or twenty-six times as much.

We raise over three times as much corn and wheat now as then, and make thirty-one times as much pig iron annually besides 140,600,000 (1908) tons of steel, of which then we did not make a ton.

Then we exported annually about \$136,000,000 of domestic merchandise; now we export annually \$1,638,000,000 of merchandise, or more than five times as much.

Our bank clearances are annually twenty-four times now what they were then. Then they were \$7,000,000,000 at New York; now they are nearly \$100,000,000,000 at New York, and \$160,000,000,000 for the entire country.

The Demon of the Air is the germ of LaGrippe, that breathed in, brings suffering to thousands. Its after effects are weakness, nervousness, lack of appetite, energy and ambition, with disordered liver and kidneys. The greatest need then is Electric Bitters, the splendid tonic, blood purifier and regulator of Stomach, Liver and Kidneys. Thous and thousands have proved that they wonderfully strengthen the nerves, build up the system and restore health and good spirits after an attack of Grip. If suffering, try them. Only 50c. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed by all druggists.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifles with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulence. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

WANTED—A RIDER AGENT

IN EACH TOWN

and district to ride and exhibit sample latest Model "Hedgehorn" bicycle mentioned by us. Our agents everywhere are making money fast. Write for full particulars and special offers.

NO MONEY REQUIRED until you receive and approve of your bicycle. We ship to anyone, anywhere in the U. S. without a cent deposit in advance, **FREE FREIGHT**, and allow **TEN DAYS' TRIAL** during which time you may ride the bicycle and return it to us at your own expense and **you will not be out one cent**.

FACTORY PRICES We furnish the highest grade bicycles at possible to make to \$150 midwinter price by our own direct factory and **MANUFACTURERS** and **SELLERS** of bicycles in every town in the U. S. and Canada. We ship **FREE FREIGHT** to anyone, anywhere in the U. S. and Canada.

DO NOT BUY

YOUR ..FALL SUIT..



Our NEW FALL Suits and Overcoats

THE Celebrated Sterling Brand of Bench-tailored garments, are now on display. Don't waste your money on cheap, shoddy material, but come direct to us and get the very BEST in STYLE, MATERIAL and WORKMANSHIP. Call and get one of our new Fall booklets, which explains to you in detail every garment handled by us. Don't forget, it pays to trade with a "HOUSE THAT SAVES YOU MONEY."

FAIR & CO. THE FAIR DEALERS ::

Hartford Republican.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 21.

Illinois Central Railroad Time Table. At Beaver Dam Ky.

North Bound.
No. 122 due 4:00 a.m.
No. 123 due 12:20 p.m.
No. 124 due 2:45 p.m.

South Bound.
No. 121 due 1:25 a.m.
No. 101 due 2:45 p.m.
No. 131 due 5:45 p.m.

M. H. & E. Railroad Time Table at Hartford, Ky.

Trains pass Hartford at the following times:

NORTH BOUND.
112-7:29 a.m., Passenger, Daily.
114-8:40 p.m., Mixed, Dailey except Sunday.

SOUTH BOUND.
115-9:20 a.m., Mixed, Daily except Sunday.
113-1:46 p.m., Passenger, Daily.

Timothy Seed at Ford's at \$4.25.

Esq. S. L. Fulkerson, Rockport, was in Hartford, Monday.

Fertilized for sale by W. E. Ellis.

11tf. The Produce Man.

Hon. John J. McHenry, Louisville, was the guest of his mother Sunday.

Pure Park Green, 30c per pound, 10lb lots 28c.

Hartford Grocery Co.

Economy Fruit Jars—See samples canned in our window.

Hartford Grocery Co.

Mr. K. C. Byers, Kydaland, paid this office a pleasant call while in town Monday.

Dr. L. S. Bean of Olaton, called to see us while here to visit his father, Dr. L. B. Bean, Monday.

Miss Stella Daniel and brother Albert, Olaton, were pleasant visitors to this office while in town Wednesday.

Attorneys N. T. Howard and T. J. Sparks, Greenville, were in attendance at the Ohio Circuit Court here this week.

Mr. L. P. Crowder has been appointed postmaster at Rosine, the former postmaster, J. Thomas Allen having resigned.

Dr. J. T. Hardin gave a supper last evening in honor of his friends, Mr. and Mrs. Charles K. Standford, just after their wedding.

CROMWELL.

Oct. 17—On the 9th inst. Mrs. Mod Cooper's children and grandchildren planned and executed a surprise for her that will long be remembered by all present. All of the family met and gave her a nice dinner. It is useless to say they had a fine time.

Mr. Frank Plummer and son Paul, are the guests of his sister, Mrs. D. B. Trout and other friends and relatives near here. Mr. Plummer left here several years ago, going to Ill., where he now lives. He is an enterprising business man of McVey, and one of Ohio County's sons who is making good elsewhere.

Elder Black baptized three candidates who came from Warrens church Butler County, here Sunday 4 p.m. Quite a number witnessed the baptism. The meeting which had been in progress for two weeks, closed Sunday night.

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Stewart and daughter Lorena, of Select, visited the family of Mr. Avery Stewart, Saturday night and Sunday.

Mr. Jasper Embry and family left Saturday for Owensboro where he has a position.

Mr. T. Wade Stratton visited "friends" at Fordsville, last Sunday.

Mr. H. Bean the stock dealer from Centertown, was here Saturday. Stock is scarce and a good price.

Mr. W. S. Gilstrap, our hustling salesman for the Fleder, Silberberg Clothing Co., is in Western Tennessee at present, seeing his friends.

Mrs. Tifford and daughter, Corinne made a flying trip to Beaver Dam, Saturday evening.

Messrs. Ben Taylor and Ernest Dunn went to Beaver Dam Sunday evening.

Mr. Shelby Cole, Simmons, visited relatives Sunday and returned Sunday afternoon.

Dr. and Mrs. Oscar Allen are the proud parents of a baby girl born one day last week.

Mr. and Mrs. "Bud" Davis also have a baby girl born the night previous, Dr. Allen attending physician.

The lodge of F. & A. M. met here Saturday night. Nothing except routine work being on hand, adjourned to meet next third Saturday night.

Dr. Oscar Allen left yesterday evening for Louisville, to attend the session of the Grand Lodge which begins the 18th.

Your scribe admires the firm stand the Republican takes for Republican principles but he feels that some of the criticism of Mr. Roosevelt is unjust. We think he is moved only by a true spirit of patriotism and true devotion to the principles for which he fought so hard while he was president. Instead of striving to tear down the party we believe he intends to draw out the better element so that we may be able to meet the changed conditions that have been unnoticed by the venerable Mr. Cannon and his colleagues.

Baptist Church.

Regular services next Sunday, Sunday School session at 9:45 o'clock, Dr. E. W. Ford Superintendent. Morning worship at 11 o'clock. Evening worship at 7:15 o'clock, theme of sermon, "I Thirst," the 5th of the sermon series on the Cross.

The revival meeting will begin the third Sunday in November. Rev. W. M. Wood, pastor of the First Baptist church in Mayfield, Ky., will assist in the meeting. He once held a meeting in Hartford and has many friends here who are anxious to have him come back again.

Preaching at Concord Baptist church Saturday at 11 o'clock and Sunday at 2:30 o'clock.

For Sale.

Good nine room two story dwelling in Centertown, Ky., has good exterior, good cellar, never failing well of water, good stable and other out buildings, one acre lot of ground. A splendid location for family residence and hotel. Price and terms reasonable. Apply to

BARNETT & SMITH, Agents, Hartford, Ky.

Hartford College Notes.

Since our last notes the writer met Gen. Chills in battle array, but sad to say, the writer was most desperately defeated.

On Wednesday morning, Oct. 5th, Miss Alta Mae Likens, with her department, treated us delightfully with a program consisting of recitations, dialogues and motion songs.

The teacher and the pupils are worthy of praise. The following visitors were present: Mesdames Will Thomas, Dundee, Ky.; E. W. Ford, T. R. Barnard, John B. Wilson, P. B. Taylor, James Bennett, Allen, Charles Turner, A. E. Pate, G. B. Likens, Tommy Hamlet, Andrew Williams and Will Himes.

On Wednesday morning, Oct. 12th, we expected Col. C. M. Barnett to address us but we were sadly disappointed, because Col. Barnett could not be with us on account of some important business transaction.

Col. Barnett will be with us soon.

Brother Clarke and Miss Mabel Myers, who were engaged in a meeting at the Christian church here, highly entertained the school with sweet songs and talks. Brother Clarke's subject for the morning was: "Vision." He presented it as follows: (1) Vision begets understanding. (2) Vision begets enthusiasm. (3) Vision begets responsibility. (4) Vision begets strength. We certainly are under lasting obligations to Brothers Tuck and Clarke and Miss Mabel Myers, for the marked interest shown the college while they were with us. We wish them success and happiness in their high calling.

Dr. E. B. Pendleton will address the school Oct. 26th, 1910. We invite all to bear the address of Dr. Pendleton.

The faculty seem to be wide awake and interested in their work under the splendid leadership of Prof. H. E. Brown. We are confident the pupils are getting along with their work very well.

We ask for a hearty co-operation of our patrons. Having this, we are sure of success.

The boys seem to enjoy their basket ball game very much.

hope Col. Barnett will be with us soon.

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Death of Mrs. Stewart.

Mrs. Mizella Stewart, wife of Mr. Vile Stewart, died at her home near Beda, Wednesday morning. Mrs. Stewart has been in failing health for a number of months and the end was not unexpected. The funeral and burial took place yesterday at the family burying ground.

Captured Near Owensboro.

Owensboro, Ky., Oct. 19.—Chester Fentress, who was the prisoner of Marshal John T. Skaggs of Clarkston, Grayson county, in Henderson Monday night when the latter was shot down and killed on the way to the jail, was arrested sixteen miles southeast of Owensboro this morning and brought here this afternoon. The arrest was made by Deputy Sheriff Donnie Billings, of Henderson.

Fentress was taken back to Henderson to-night.

For Sale.

One promising Five Points Colt.
DR. J. S. BEAN,
14f2 Olaton, Ky.

Death of Mrs. Ike Johnson.

Mrs. J. P. Sanderfur and Mrs. Valeria Yelser went to Spring Grove, Union county, Ky., last Saturday, in answer to a telegram calling them to the bedside of their sister, Mrs. Mrs. Johnson, who was seriously ill. Mrs. Johnson died before these ladies could reach her. She had been ill a long while of cancer. She was a sister-in-law of Mrs. Sanderfur and Mrs. Yelser, having married a brother of the latter. Besides her husband, she leaves two sons, both grown and married. She was a good woman and will be greatly missed.

Church Dedication.

The new Church of Christ at Renfrow, Ky., will be dedicated on October 30th. An all day service will be held with basket dinner. Everybody invited to attend.

H. C. CROWDER,
GRANVILLE MORRIS,
PATE HOSKINS,
LAIN FRIZZELL,
CALLIE KEOWN,
Committee.

CERALVO.

Oct. 19.—Miss Madie Bratcher, of Horse Branch, visited Mrs. Arthur Wilson Saturday and Sunday.

Rev. R. D. Bennett, Hartford, filled his appointment here Sunday.

Mr. Eddie Heflin and wife have gone to Colorado Springs.

Mr. Everett Bratcher, White Run, visited the family of Mr. Arthur Wilson, Saturday and Sunday.

Dr. J. M. Everly and son, J. O. Everly, are in Louisville this week attending the Grand Lodge.

Miss Enya Kimmel, who has recently had charge of the exchange at Rockport and Livermore, is at home.

Mr. Leslie Liles, a former teacher at this place was here last week.

Miss Mattie Wood, who has been very sick for several weeks, is able to be out again.

Mr. Elmer Howerton and wife, of Drakesboro, visited the family of Mr. D. R. Helsley, Sunday.

Mr. C. M. Kimbley, Owensboro, was here a few days ago.

Stockholders Meeting.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Stockholders of the Hartford Tobacco Warehouse, Company will be held at the office of said company, Saturday, November 5, 1910, at 10 o'clock a.m. for the purpose of electing a new board of directors and distributing the annual dividend.

ALBERT COX, Pres.

D. FORD, Secy.



The Above Statement

is quite an exaggeration, but we want to talk to you one minute about the largest and best selected stock of shoes in this whole country. We have exerted every effort in our power to get shoes suited to every purpose and to suit every taste. We have no trash to show you but if you are interested in solid, honest made shoes, this is the store you are looking for. We don't aim for any body to come here for shoes and go away without them. Every new kink in style and trimmings is to be had here, and the time is ripe for a look.

King Quality Shoes for Men, \$3.50, \$4.00, \$5.00. Queen Quality Shoes for Women, \$3.00, \$3.50, \$4.00, \$4.50.

Barnes' Special Shoes for Men, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00. Barnes' Special Shoes for Women, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50.

School Shoes for the Children.

E. P. Barnes & Bros., BEAVER DAM, KY.

BALD KNOB.

Prayer meeting is progressing nicely at this place. Meet Sunday night, Mr. B. Benton, leader for next Sunday night. Everybody come and help.

Messrs. Leslie Sanderfur, Jodie Raley, Foust Leach, Ben Plummer and family, who left for California last Tuesday, arrived all O. K., and have gotten good positions. They like out there fine.

The Tennessee and Kentucky annual conference met at Mt. Pleasant the 13th, 14th and 15th, also preaching the 16th and was largely attended and enjoyed by all present.

In the absence of the chairman Rev. C. I. Kelley was elected chairman pro tem. Then at the hour of electing officers, Bro. Kelley was elected for the conference year. Bro. Jereel was elected Secretary for the year. Bro. W. M. Embry, who was received by the conference during the session from the M. E. church was given the Rosine Circuit in Ohio county, Ky. Bro. Jenkins preached Thursday, Bro. Stoll, Thursday night, Bro. W. M. Embry Friday, Bro. C. I. Kelley Friday night, Bro. L. M. Sharer Saturday, Bro. S. A. Kendall, Saturday night, Sunday and Sunday night.

Little Thelma Amos is thought to be taking the nuns.

Miss Bessie, Hannah and Josie Sanderfur, Bros. L. M. Sharer and James Sharer, of Butler county, dined at Mr. E. P. Sanderfur's Sunday night.

Rev. Richard Harper, Beaver Dam; Rev. S. A. Kendall, of Tennessee; Mr. Hirschel Porter and family, and Miss Cliffe Davis dined at Mr. L. D. Taylor's Sunday.

WYSOK.

Oct. 19.—Rev. Prine fitted his regular appointment at Taylortown, Sunday.

A very interesting meeting closed at Cool Springs last Thursday night with twenty-one additions to the church.

Mrs. J. N. Berryman who has been sick for some time is thought to be some better.

Mrs. Louise Rock and Mrs. Cline Berryman and two children spent Tuesday with Mrs. Fannie Benton.

Mrs. R. V. Davenport and daughter Miss Pearl, spent Tuesday with Mrs. Jessie Fulton of Cool Springs.

Several from this place attended the baptizing at Rochester, Friday.

Quite a number from this place are attending court at Hartford, this week. Mrs. Wells and children, of Hartford, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. week.

LOTTERY IN ITALY

Gambling Under the Auspices of the Government.

THE DRAWING IN PUBLIC.

An Eager, Excited, Turbulent Crowd Watches This Ceremony With Intense Interest—The Prizes and the Chances of the Players.

King Humbert I. made the rules for the public lottery of Italy:

First.—The public lottery is temporarily maintained by the favor of the state under the following laws.

Second.—It is administered by the minister of finance, under whom the chiefs are chosen for their respective functions.

Third.—The lotto is formed by nine, numbered from 1 to 90, incisive, five of which drawn by chance determine the successful.

Fourth.—One can "play the lotto" in the following manner:

On one number (very rarely played). On all five numbers (very rarely played).

On two numbers—the "ambo."

On three numbers, which is known as the "terno."

On four numbers, which is known as the "quaterno."

Fifth.—When one number is played the winner is paid ten times and a half his output; when two numbers are played the winner is paid 350 times his output; when three numbers are played the winner is paid 5,250 times his output; when four numbers are played the winner is paid 60,000 times his output. Therefore if one has by any chance bought a No. 1 ticket and wins the four numbers (quaterno) he wins \$60,000.

At 5 o'clock on every Saturday afternoon throughout all Italy the drawing of the lotto takes place. In Naples the ceremony is held at the end of a long, filthy alley known as the Impresa, back in a great courtyard, in full view of the people on the balcony of an old palace. From early in the afternoon until the fatal hour the streets of Santa Chiara and the alley fill up with the crowd whose hope on this day is to be deceived. The streets are always so full of life that for this extra crowd, jostling, pushing and eager, there would seem to be no place. It is comprised of the very poor. The better classes watch for the telephone or the showing of the numbers in the various banks in the city to discover their fate, but in the impresso the crowd of people is as dense as a shadow. There are many here who have paid their last cent for a ticket. There are many here who are in debt for the shoes they wear and will never be able to pay for them. But at the stroke of the church clock the blinds of the balcony open and the paraphernalia of the lotto are brought out—a long green table, on which is placed a crystal ball bound with silver, and an iron box containing ninety other little boxes, in which the ninety numbers are locked by the state. The officers of this performance are coolly indifferent, and the only figure deserving of note is that of the little orphan child, dressed in snowy white, chosen by law from the orphelin asylum to draw up from the crystal ball the five magic numbers.

At the sight of these familiar, looked for objects the crowd begins to cry and chant, to beseech and evoke. It begs the little orphan child to draw well. And the child in his white robe, his innocent eyes on the mass of people, looks down on the beggars with their yellow locks and on the appealing mass. One by one the balls are taken out from their sealed boxes, displayed to the people and dropped into the big bowl.

They have unfolded the little bambino, and he stands on a chair, for he is only eight years of age and is small. In full sight of the people, the balls having been shaken around for the last time, the child puts his hand in and draws. The first number that he pulls out is called forth—"No. 5." Now, every Italian who has bought No. 5 for place has either won or lost. No one holds this number in this crowd, however, and there is a murmur—and a fresh admiration for the child to draw well. The people who have drawn for the terno and the quaterno still have their chance. The child draws again, this time No. 47, and the holders of the terno are now the interested ones, for the next will be their last chance. The enthusiasm breaks forth again with murmur and cries and prayers, and the quiet child before the urn in his white dress hears them and trembles, for he knows that he is menaced. Before the people there is a blackboard, and a man posts up the numbers as they are drawn—5, 47, 11, 10 and 80. And this series of five is discussed, yelled at, challenged, cursed, for not one in the crowd has drawn a fortunate number. The child's eyes are unbound, and he is put down and set free. The balls are returned into their boxes sealed up and carried away under the eyes of the crowd, which after waiting for a moment, unable to believe its ill fortune, breaks up and disperses. Apathy is thrown upon the majority as much as such a state of mind is possible to a Neapolitan mass as they begin in groups to discuss the failure of their schemes and their combinations.—Marie Van Vorst in Harper's Magazine.

Shy, but Observant.

The average man's wife is a shy little woman who can see more out of her sitting room window than can be seen from the top of a skyscraper.—Galveston News.

Nobody Knows It All.

No man is so wise that the little barefoot boy in the street cannot teach him a trick or two. —Detroit Free Press.

Joy is more divine than sorrow, for joy is bread and sorrow is medicine.—Deoher.

A WHALE IN A HURRY.

The Truthful Mariner Tells How Fast the Big Fellow Wants.

"Sometimes you can put an iron into a whale and he won't splash on the surface, but will start off like a rocket or perhaps will go right down and you have to cut loose and lose your line and irons," said the truthful old mariner.

"We were lying becalmed one day off the Cape of Good Hope. By and by we saw two or three whales coming up to blow about two miles away.

"The captain called the watch up, and a couple of boats started for the whales, which were lying still, as if sunning themselves. We raced with the other boat and got ahead, for my men were lithe and tough, and by and by we got alongside of one of the big fellows. The steering oar was pulled in, the oars were packed—that is, piled in so that they couldn't strike the water—then an iron was thrown into the floating island.

"The whale lay still for a moment, as if struck with amazement that any one should dare to touch him. Suddenly he made up his mind what to do. He started off like a locomotive, the rope whizzing around in a way to astonish a landlubber. When the rope was out we were rushing by the captain's boat like mad.

"All we could do in that double ended boat was to sit still and see her go through the water. I candidly believe that we went at the rate of a mile a minute, and the water was a very wonderful sight. It reminds me, now that I think of it, of Poe's description of the interior of the maelstrom, where the water went round so fast and was so black that it must have seemed like a wall of polished ebony.

"The pressure downward piled the water up on both sides of us so that it seemed to be at least three feet higher than the edge of the boat, but it couldn't run in, for we were going so fast it hadn't time.

"Every one's eyes were blinded with the wind, which seemed to be blowing a hurricane against us. It looked as if the whale would never get tired out, and we were going to sea at an amazing rate. The ship went away as if by magic, and we had lost sight of the other boat. Finally the line all at once slackened.

"The whale hadn't stopped and, for all I know, is going ahead at the rate of a mile a minute still, but the iron had come out.

"We rowed back to the ship, and as we came along the captain called over the rail:

"Where's the whale?"

"'Oh,' said I, 'the iron melted out, he went so fast.'

"Just what I thought," said the captain, and that night we all had plum duff and grog."—Chicago Inter Ocean.

How Queen Elizabeth Ordered a Coat.

In a sale at Southby's, in London, the following document written on vellum and bearing Queen Elizabeth's sign manual was sold:

"Elizabeth, by the grace of God Queen (sic) of England, France (sic) and Ireland, defender of the faith, etc.

we will and command you forthwith upon the sight hereof to deliver, or cause to be delivered to our

well beloved servant, Raif Brooke,

Esquire, alias Yorke, one of our ber

adies of Armes, one cote depicted

with our Armes on Satten with fine

gold in ovile of like stucx length

and breadth as heretofore hath bene ac

ustomed.

"Wesminster, the XXIVth date of

January. In the thirteenth year of our reign.

"To our trustle and well beloved servante, John Forescuse, Esquire, Muster of our great wardrobe."

For Visitors Only.

A young southern woman who moved to Buffalo sent to her mother for a cook who had been brought up in the family. Aunt Venetia's first public trying out was at a luncheon. The fish course was to be crabs; hence the necessity of a lecture on ptomaines and food poisoning. "Now, be sure, Venetia," said the young woman, "to see that the crabs are alive and healthy before you put them on the fire."

The day the luncheon came, bringing with it the crabs, which looked all that could be desired as they were brought to table. Placed to one of them was a note from the cook reading:

"Miss Florence—They was all kick

ing alive except this one. Don't eat it yourself."—Buffalo Express.

"The Laocoön."

The famous work "The Laocoön" was modeled by the great artists of Rhodes about A. D. 70. It represents the death of the Trojan hero Laocoön, priest of Neptune, and his two sons, as described by Virgil. It was discovered near Rome in 1506 and purchased by Pope Julius II. It is now in the Vatican. "The Laocoön," like "Hamlet," has provided a world of comment, but all agree that it is one of the masterpieces of artistic expression.—New York American.

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Nobody Knows It All.

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Innocence can return to all with re

pentance.—Cooper.

RULES FOR WIVES.

To Which is Added Some Feminine Advice to Husbands.

Some presumptuous Frenchmen published a list of commandments for wives, one of which ran: "Now and then acknowledged gracefully that thy husband knows more about some things than thou. After all, thou art not infallible." A second and still more daring rule for wives was, "Never be aggressive in thy arguments with thy husband, but always consider him as superior to thee." This was too much for French feminists, and no wonder. One lady answers the presumptuous man indignantly:

The weaker sex has not merely duties; it has also rights. Feminism is advancing, and nothing will stop it. The weaker sex is the equal of the sterner. Equality forever! Here are the commandments which women oppose to those of men.

The lady then gives her rules for husbands with more spirit than logic:

Woman has a right to have whims; it is a privilege of her sex. Never pat her out. She might have hysterics, which would impair her health and cost the money in doctor's bills.

Another commandment runs:

Remember, good man, that thy wife is thy superior by her grace, her beauty and refinement. Therefore always worship at her feet.

Where, then good lady, does "equality forever" come in, if woman not only has privilege because she is a woman, but is decidedly superior to man?

Surely, the strong minded suffragist would spurn privileges of sex. In another rule the lady seems to show some sly knowledge of her sisters.

If good man, thou desirous mountain air ask thy wife to come to the sea-side; she will immediately propose a holiday in Switzerland.

The pressure downward piled the water up on both sides of us so that it seemed to be at least three feet higher than the edge of the boat, but it couldn't run in, for we were going so fast it hadn't time.

"The whale lay still for a moment, as if struck with amazement that any one should dare to touch him. Suddenly he made up his mind what to do. He started off like a locomotive, the rope whizzing around in a way to astonish a landlubber. When the rope was out we were rushing by the captain's boat like mad.

"All we could do in that double ended boat was to sit still and see her go through the water. I candidly believe that we went at the rate of a mile a minute, and the water was a very wonderful sight. It reminds me, now that I think of it, of Poe's description of the interior of the maelstrom, where the water went round so fast and was so black that it must have seemed like a wall of polished ebony.

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SAN FRANCISCO IS THE LOGICAL PLACE

Omaha Man Tells Why Exposition Should Go to California.

San Francisco has some very good friends in the middle-west and in the Mississippi valley section, friends who are not at all backward in expressing their preference for this city as the site for the proposed exposition in celebration of the completion of the Panama canal.

This fact was strikingly illustrated recently through the effort of the special representative of the New Orleans exposition boosters, in Omaha, to secure an endorsement for the southern city from the Commercial club, Omaha's leading organization of business men.

In trying to secure this endorsement, J. B. Haynes, New Orleans' special representative, addressed a circular letter to the members of the club and received a reply which must have had the effect of a cold douche on his hopes.

Haynes' letter and the reply, which is signed by R. Miller, one of the most influential members of the club, are here given:

WORLD'S PANAMA EXPOSITION CO., NEW ORLEANS—LOGICAL POINT.

Offices in the Brandeis Theater Bldg.

Telephone: Douglas #27.

Omaha, Neb., Sept. 13, 1910.

My Dear Sir—I understand the Commercial club has asked its members to express in the form of a post-card vote a preference as between New Orleans and San Francisco—the two cities which are competing for congressional action designating a city in which to celebrate the completion of the Panama canal in 1915. Before casting your vote, please read the enclosed circular containing points bearing directly on the subject.

In forming a conclusion in the case, do not forget the shabby treatment accorded to the big Nebraska delegation which, at large expense, took a special to California to induce the legislature at Sacramento to provide for an exhibit at the exposition in Omaha in 1888. That legislature passed such a bill, but before the Omaha delegation had traveled many miles on the return trip the bill was repealed, and California did not participate in the Omaha exposition. Moreover, within the last few months the San Francisco Chronicle printed an editorial asserting the failure of the Omaha exposition. That city is positively unfriendly to Omaha for some reason or other.

The World's Panama Exposition company of New Orleans is bidding for Omaha's support. It has done what no other exposition company ever did by establishing a branch office in Omaha, which is a compliment to this city, to say the least, and is enough to entitle the New Orleans project to the thoughtful consideration of every citizen of Omaha.

I would appreciate a reply.

Yours truly,
(Signed) J. B. HAYNES,
Special Representative.

Private Office Home Miller Interests,
Omaha, Sept. 16, 1910.

Mr. J. B. Haynes, Special Representative,
World's Exposition, City.

My Dear Mr. Haynes—I have your circular letter of Sept. 13, relative to the World's Exposition and note carefully all that is contained therein. I take issue with you in reference to San Francisco.

I do so fully appreciating the fact that you are a social representative of New Orleans, and it is your duty to plug for that city, but when it gets down to brass tacks, in my judgment there is no comparison between the two cities as rivals for the Panama exposition.

I have visited both cities many times. New Orleans is not in the same class as San Francisco, in climate and surroundings, or in general interest to the average traveler.

I think it is unfair to damn San Francisco on account of something that the Chronicle has printed, or to go into ancient history and quarrel over an act of the California legislature.

I have in mind what San Francisco has gone through in the last few years, and the undaunted spirit of its people, and what the people of the west owe to that spirit, and which they can only pay by encouraging them in their future undertakings.

Yours truly,
(Signed) R. MILLER.

Schwab for San Francisco.
Charles M. Schwab, former head of the steel trust says: "I favor San Francisco for the Panama-Pacific exposition in 1915, and you can put me down among the boosters. I will also promise that if San Francisco holds the exposition the Bethlehem Steel company will take part by exhibiting its products of armor and armament, an exhibit that has not appeared since the Centennial exposition in 1876."

Hitchcock Favors San Francisco.
Frank H. Hitchcock, postmaster general, says: "Nothing would please me more highly than the selection of San Francisco for the Panama-Pacific exposition, and I think the record of rebuilding and the recovery from the fire, as well as the remarkable record made in the raising of money for the support of the fair, should be recognized, and will have great weight with congress in reaching a decision as to the location of the exposition."

San Francisco's Big Bid.
San Francisco has raised its bid for the Panama celebration to \$17,500,000. If money talks as much to the point in this matter as it does in most other affairs of life, the contest is already over. New Orleans will have to be satisfied with the Mardi Gras.—Rochester (N. Y.) Democrat-Chronicle.

Congress Can Not Refuse.
Elbert Hubbard (Fra. Elbertus) says: "The mind of four years has taught the world a lesson. Congress and the president can not—will not—refuse the claim of San Francisco as the festival city of the Panama-Pacific exposition in 1915."

ANCIENT LUXURIES.

Silver Lined Cooking Utensils Used Twenty Centuries Ago.

While the housewife of today may reasonably pride herself on the conveniences which her kitchen affords, she need not smile too superciliously at the thought of the makeshifts of days long gone by. She would certainly not do so were she to spend little time inspecting the kitchen and other household utensils that were in use 2,000 years ago, as exhibited in the national museum at Naples. Saucepans lined with silver, pails richly inlaid with arabesques in silver and shovels handsomely carved figure among the household goods of those times.

An egg frame that would cook twenty eggs at once and pastry molds shaped like shells suggest luxuries of the kitchen of 2,000 years ago. Gridirons and frying pans, tart dishes and cheese graters were in use then as now.

The Roman lady's toilet table was well supplied. Ivory combs, bottles of perfume, pots of cosmetics, buttons, hairpins and even a hair net of gold wire figure in the museum.

Bronze thimbles and spindles are to be seen among the relics. The Roman lady even had her safety pin, for there is a specimen of this little convenience which, before the one in the Naples museum was found, was believed to be a strictly modern invention.

The Roman lady, however, apparently lacked one essential. She had no hairbrush. Neither had she a glass mirror. All the mirrors in the museum, with one exception, are of silver or some other white metal. The exception is a dark purple piece of glass let into the wall of a bedroom at the house Specchio in Pompeii.

In surgical instruments the ancient world was rich. Those found at Pompeii deprive modern science of the credit of more than one invention. Needles, probes and forceps resemble closely those in use at the present day.—Harper's Weekly.

THE CZAR'S LEAVINGS.

A Doubtful Honor That Was Rejected by a Polish Girl.

In Russia royalty is so revered that to the loyal subject it seems a great honor to follow the czar. The government is eminently patriarchal—in theory, at least—and the emperor must supervise as well as patronize the schools. At the Easter festival the pupils are treated with especial favor.

Young girls of the upper classes of the Imperial Girls' school are driven in a long procession through the streets in the imperial carriages. The pleasure for them is only that of being allowed to take a drive in a stylish court carriage, with coachman and footman in the imperial livery. There is nothing special to be seen.

The theory of this is that the czar stands in a sort of higher parental relation to all these children. When he once a year visits one of these schools—to which only the children of the nobility are admitted—it is a custom that as a sign of his favor he drops his pocket handkerchief, and the girls all scramble for it, tearing it in pieces, so that each one can get a fragment.

He takes the most brilliant girl to the table and tastes of the food of the institution. It is valued as the highest distinction when he gives one of the girls his plate with what is left upon it. It is the custom and usage for her to eat it with delight shown in all her features. Great was the astoundment of Alexander II. when a young girl, a Pole, whom the czar had taken to the table as being the most distinguished scholar of the institute and to whom he had passed what was left of his meat and potatoes, nodded to a servant and calmly gave him the czar's plate to take away.

An Unfair Attack.

Pietro was working with a gang at railroad construction. He had been told to beware of rattlesnakes but assured that they would always give the warning rattle before striking.

One hot day he was eating his noon luncheon on a pine log when he saw a big rattler coiled a few feet in front of him. He eyed the serpent and began to lift his legs over the log. He had barely got them out of the way when the snake's fangs hit the bark beneath him.

"Sou o' grrat!" yelled Pietro. "Why you no ringn da beli?"—Everybody's.

Forgot Once in Awhila.

The health of the body as well as of the mind depends upon forgetting. To let the memory of a wrong, of angry words, of petty meanness, linger and rankle in your memory will not only dissipate your mental energy, but it will react upon the body. The secretions will be diminished, digestion impaired, sleep disturbed and the general health suffer in consequence. Forgetting is a splendid mental calisthenic and a good medicine for the body.

First and Foremost.

"My wife has a great deal to say to me about her first husband."

"Nonsense! Your wife was never married before."

"I know it. That's what makes her reflections so painful!"—Puck.

His Class.

"I say, my man, that dog of yours a mongrel?"

"No, sah; ain't no class to 'im. Je's common dog, sah."—Baltimore American.

The great mass of people have eyes and ears, but not much more, especially little power of judgment, and even memory.—Schopenhauer.

EXPOSITION FIGHT INTERESTS COUNTRY

San Francisco Outclasses New Orleans in Every Respect.

The great fight that is being waged between San Francisco and New Orleans for the honor of celebrating the completion of the Panama canal is attracting the attention of the entire country. The fight is no longer a contest between the two cities, but between California and Louisiana, the legislatures of which have each authorized a state tax to raise funds in aid of the proposed international exposition.

In financial standing California is so far ahead of Louisiana, that its superior ability to finance the fair must be conceded, and if the question of selecting a site for the exposition were to be decided on a basis of the relative wealth of the contestants, congress would have no option, but would be forced to award the coveted honor to San Francisco.

To the unprejudiced observer it is difficult to see wherein New Orleans has any legitimate claim to recognition as the logical point for the exposition, aside from the mere fact that it is located nearer to the center of population. In beauty of surroundings, climatic advantages, ability to handle the hundreds of thousands of prospective visitors, general progressive spirit of its people and record of achievement, San Francisco stands head and shoulders above its rival.

According to the report of the national monetary commission on April 23, 1909, the population of California was 1,732,000, and that of Louisiana 1,642,000, while in the amount of savings deposits California ranked fourth among the states of the Union and Louisiana twenty-fourth, the exact figures being as follows:

California \$281,228,437.28
Louisiana 21,356,283.90

California had 525,088 depositors, averaging \$535.00; Louisiana 163,914, averaging \$264.00.

The total resources as represented in bank deposits were: California, \$342,663,961.65; average per capita, \$156.70; Louisiana, \$158,642,502.99; average per capita, \$96.61.

The following figures are taken from the report of the reports of the California comptroller of currency:

San Francisco—Total savings deposits, \$153,792,186.05; total individual deposits, \$148,927,457.47; average, \$749.00.

New Orleans—Total savings deposits, \$16,456,785.49; total individual deposits, \$12,970,077.19; average \$500.00.

Increase in resources of National banks, year 1909-1910: San Francisco, \$103,620,828.96; New Orleans, \$2,370,226.74.

In the face of such a showing New Orleans and Louisiana do not appear to be in the same class with San Francisco and California, financially. And California is as much superior to Louisiana in every other respect as she is financially, just as San Francisco is immeasurably superior to New Orleans in all that goes to make a great and beautiful city.

San Francisco is the ideal site for the Panama-Pacific International exposition in 1915. Let congress make no mistake.

BURDEN TOO HEAVY FOR NEW ORLEANS

City Already Struggling Under an Indebtedness of \$40,916,918.13.

New Orleans is far from being a unit in favor of the proposed state tax to raise a fund of \$6,500,000 in aid of the World's Panama exposition.

The New Orleans Taxpayers' Protective association has adopted a strong resolution, which is being widely distributed in the form of a circular letter, advising its members to oppose the levy, principally on the ground that the city is already taxed and bonded to the limit of endurance and that the taxpayers are not able to bear the additional burden.

The letter quotes the comptroller's report of Dec. 31, 1909, to prove that the present bonded debt of the city is \$32,521,040, on which the annual interest amounts to \$975,740. In addition to this the water and sewerage board is attempting to sell \$7,000,000 of bonds, bearing interest at 4 per cent and the unpaid ordinances and unfinished contracts for paving amount to \$343,168.33 and \$852,709.80 respectively, bringing the total indebtedness of the city up to the enormous sum of \$40,716,918.13.

To the above must be added more than \$5,000,000, which must be paid by the city on state bonds now due; the courthouse commission carries a debt of \$750,000, the dock board \$3,000,000, and the levee board \$3,000,000.

Continuing, the letter says: "Re member, also, that if the city of New Orleans succeeds in selling her \$7,000,000 of bonds, the water and sewerage board will compel every property holder, to the number of 66,000, to put in the sewerage and waterworks in their premises at a cost of not less than \$250 per residence, thus making the enormous sum of \$16,000,000.

"Where is all this money to come from?"

"The taxpayers feel that the interest on the outstanding indebtedness is now over \$1,400,000 and will absorb all the revenue if the debt is permitted to accumulate."

"The health of the body as well as of the mind depends upon forgetting. To let the memory of a wrong, of angry words, of petty meanness, linger and rankle in your memory will not only dissipate your mental energy, but it will react upon the body. The secretions will be diminished, digestion impaired, sleep disturbed and the general health suffer in consequence. Forgetting is a splendid mental calisthenic and a good medicine for the body.

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Women's Secrets

There is one man in the United States who has perhaps heard more women's secrets than any other man or woman in the country. These secrets are not secrets of guilt or shame, but the secrets of suffering, and they have been confided to Dr. R. V. Pierce in the hope and expectation of advice and help. That few of these women have been disappointed in their expectations is proved by the fact that ninety-eight per cent. of all women treated by Dr. Pierce have been absolutely and altogether cured. Such a record would be remarkable if the cases treated were numbered by hundreds only. But when that record applies to the treatment of more than half-a-million women, in a practice of over 40 years, it is phenomenal, and entitles Dr. Pierce to the gratitude accorded him by women, as the first of specialists in the treatment of women's diseases.

Every sick woman may consult Dr. Pierce by letter, absolutely without charge. All replies are mailed, sealed in perfectly plain envelopes, without any printing or advertising whatever, upon them. Write without fear as without fee, to World's Dispensary Medical Association, Dr. R. V. Pierce, President, Buffalo, N. Y.

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"The Store That Satisfies."

GADDIE SPEAKS AT HARTFORD

(Continued From First Page.)

when factories were closed, labor flocks and Coxey's army marched to Washington begging for work, that honest men might be able to keep the wolf of starvation from the door, while innocent and defenseless children looked out the window in despair. In contrast with those times, never to be forgotten, I will read from the Larue County Herald, a democratic paper, published at my home town, whose editor is a brother-in-law to Mr. Johnson's private Secretary and campaign manager, and who is a very active supporter of Mr. Johnson in his race for Congress, and also in his efforts to be Governor of Kentucky. This issue was published on August the 25th 1910, when many presumed that Mr. Johnson would have no opposition this fall. It is headed in this way and reads as follows:

"WAGES HAVE ADVANCED FIVE HUNDRED MILLION."

"Hardly a day passes that we do not note the increase of wages granted by some railroad or some industrial enterprise and it is estimated that the advance in wages which will be granted this year will equal the stupendous sum of \$500,000,000. While this splendid result has come to the wage earners, and it is fair assumption that it must have come first to the employing classes, it has also come in equal measure to our farmers. One of the reasons for the decrease in exports of foodstuffs is the cause the farmers can market almost their entire output at home and at the highest prices ever received by them. If we do not anticipate and prepare; if we open the custom gates to far, then we shall invite and have an avalanche of foreign goods that will close our mills and drive our laborers to idleness. Then will wages and prices fall, and, compared with the consequent calamity and disaster that will follow, the depression of 1893-96 will be as a summer shower compared with an equinoctial storm."

Now, my friends, when I catch a democratic paper telling the truth I am glad to applaud it, and to read it to the world. A man who believes the truthfulness of this article is a Republican and don't know it. All he needs is to support me for Congress. I will pledge him my sincere efforts to continue this Utopian condition he so graphically describes.

I cannot ask you to linger longer. The sun is fast gliding toward the Western horizon. You want to return to your home where you have loved one to meet you. I must soon return to my humble cottage home in Old Kentucky, the state of my nativity, the place I love so well. God bless old Kentucky!

It is here where the sun shines the brightest, the birds sing the sweetest, and all nature is the fairest. With me, when life's fitful scenes are over; when I have lain off this mortal and put on immortality, I ask no greater privilege than that you give this cold form a final resting place 'neath the shadow of Kentucky's vine clad hills, by the side of some running brook whose green banks are fringed by the willows that seem

to hang their heads and weep for those who have gone before me.

Electric Fans in Church.

Nearly 100 electric fans are employed to keep the air cool in St. Thomas' cathedral, Bombay, probably the only place of worship in the world so equipped.

THE FAT GODDESS.

A Picture That Jarred the Nerves of a French Art Patron.

M. Durand, a French picture buyer of a century ago, had little wisdom as a critic, and his ambition, compounded equally of childlike vanity and genuine benevolence, was to figure as a patron of youthful genius.

One of the earliest commissions he bestowed was upon a young artist who selected for his subject a scene of classic mythology, in which the assembled gods were depicted upon Mount Olympus. When it was finished M. Durand was invited to the studio to inspect it. His face clouded as he gazed.

"Young man," he declared, "you have not treated me fairly. It is true I do not pretend to know everything about art, but I am not a fool, and I know that gods and goddesses should be no less noble than kings and queens. These people of yours are not even aristocrats! Madame, my wife, does not pretend to be a fine lady, yet when I put my two hands around her waist it is by an inch only that they fall to meet, and as for Juliette, my daughter, she is as slender as a needle. Look now at that big, clumsy woman in a loose gown who you say is queen among the gods! She has no figure at all. She is all the way down the same. Pout! Call her a lady and a goddess—she who is without stays and without waist! Mine, and Mine, Durand would make a mock of her, your Juno! Pout! She is a peasant, a pillow, a pig!"

Nevertheless, he was convinced by infinitely tactful explanations that the wavy waist was unknown in classic antiquity, even to goddesses. It was with proud complacency that he finally accepted the picture and the knowledge that the sovereign lady of Mount Olympus had never attained the heroic compression achieved by Mine, and Mine, Durand.

A GEOLOGIC PHENOMENON.

Raised Beaches and Caves of the Island of Arran.

The Island of Arran is one of those places on the west of Scotland where the geologic phenomenon known as a "raised beach" is very apparent. All along the coast there are evidences that the land has been considerably elevated at some period of the world's history. One of these proofs is the presence of caves of various sizes formed by the action of the waves in the past, but which are now well above the present high water mark. The farmers use some of the larger caves as shelters for sheep in stormy weather.

In a remote corner of the island one of these caves has been converted into a human habitation, where a family of several persons dwell in absolute seclusion. Their occupation is the gathering of whelks, an employment which is said to afford but a precarious livelihood. As the gathering of the shellfish can only be done at low water and as the fishers have no boat or other occupation, they have ample leisure to enjoy the pure air and bask in the sunshine.

Except for the drip from the face of the high rocks above, which is skillfully diverted, the cave is absolutely dry. The interior is shaped like a triangle, the floor forming the base. Save at the sides there is ample room to stand upright and move about inside. Besides the bed and cooking utensils, the cave contains many articles of various kinds, giving the interior quite a homely appearance. The apology for a fireplace is some way back from the entrance, through which the smoke finds its way outside. —Wide World Magazine.

COUNTING THE PEOPLE.

First Census Proposal in England Raised a Fina Row.

It was in 1753 that a proposal to count the people was first made. Thomas Potter, son of the archbishop of Canterbury and member for St. Germans, introduced in that year a bill "for taking and registering an annual account of the total number of the people and of the total number of marriages, births and deaths and also of the total number of poor receiving alms from every parish and extra parochial place in Great Britain." It was inevitable, of course, that directly this proposal was made the precedent of King David should be quoted. And many were the Jeremiads as to the alternative evils which would befall the country. Those submitted to David were mild in comparison. Mr. Thornton, member for York city, said:

"I did not believe that there was any set of men or indeed any individual of the human species so presumptuous and so abandoned as to make the proposal we have just heard. I hold this subject to be totally subversive of the last remains of English liberty. The new bill will direct the imposition of new taxes, and indeed the addition of a very few words will make it the most effectual engine of rapacity and oppression that was ever used against an injured people. Moreover, an annual register of one people will acquaint our enemies abroad with our weakness."

Matthew Ridley, another opposing member, added that his constituents looked on the proposal as ominous and feared lest some public misfortune or an epidemical distemper should follow the numbering. However, the bill passed the commons only to be promptly rejected by the lords. Not until 1801 was the proposal again made, and on this occasion it was brought to a successful issue. The first census of England and Wales was taken in March, 1801.—Westminster Gazette.

GENEROUS GEORGE.

Washington's Tips and Compliments to Patty and Polly.

Those who take tipping in the somewhat solemn spirit of the social investigator may find their minds enlightened by the perusal of an excerpt from the writings of our first president, which shows what a graceful turn appreciation and courtesy may give to the customer.

In 1780, on his return from his New England progress, Washington lodged at Taft's inn, at Uxbridge, Mass., where the domestic service—as at many inns in the country—was performed by the landlord's daughters. What followed later Washington wrote to Mr. Taft:

Hartford, 8 November, 1789.
Sir—Being informed that you have given my name to one of your sons and called another after Mrs. Washington's family, and being, moreover, very much pleased with the modest and innocent looks of your two daughters, Patty and Polly, I do for these reasons send each of these girls a piece of chintz, and to Patty, who bears the name of Mrs. Washington, and who will be married to Mr. Polly, I send 5 guineas, with which she may buy herself any little ornaments she may want, or she may dispose of them in any other manner more agreeable to herself.

As I do not give these things with a view to have it talked of or even to be known, the less there is said about it the better you will please me, but that I may be sure the chintz and money have got safe to hand let Patty, who I dare say is equal to it, write me a line informing me thereof, directed to "The President of the United States at New York." I wish you and your family well and am your humble servant, GO. WASHINGTON.

The Shark is a Slow Swimmer. One ill service nature has done the shark—namely, that of placing a triangular fin on his back which acts as a danger signal and gives warning of his approach. Happily the shark has not been gifted with sufficient sagacity to be aware of this peculiarity, for had he been so he would unquestionably abandon his habit of swimming close to the surface of the water and would in that case be enabled to approach

his victim who observed. The shark is a slow swimmer for his size and strength. Byron observes, "As darts the dolphin from the shark." But Byron was a poet and does not appear to have been a close observer of the habits of inhabitants of the water or he would have known that a shark would have no more chance of catching a dolphin than a sheep would of overhauling a hare.

Sardine Fishing.

In sardine fishing there are many uncertainties. There is a twenty-eight foot rise and fall of tide in the bay of Fuday, and especially constructed wooden picket laccares are staked out in the water to gather in the fish. Last season a man erected an laccares in what he supposed to be excellent fishing territory, but got nothing. He deplored his loss and for a time failed to go near it. "Why don't you seine it again?" somebody asked. "What's the use?" he replied. "Let me tell you it again," the other persisted. "Yes, and you may have all the fish you get." The other man pulled out \$1,700 worth of one haul.—Frank Leslie's.

A Sailor's Hands.

A sailor is betrayed by his hands, though his gait might betray him. They are permanently half shut. Walking, talking or sleeping the sailor has his hands half shut and could not open them flat if he tried. This is the result of years of climbing and pulling ropes.—London Chronicle.

The Joke on Her.

The Friend—Your wife doesn't appear to be in very good humor. Husband—No; she thinks I've invited you to dinner.—Jean Qui Rlt.

Dissatisfied.

The haughty looking woman upon whose features the dermatologist had been working for more than two hours sneered when she glanced in the mirror. "I certainly thought you knew your business," she snapped, "but you have not even given me fair treatment."

The man shrugged his shoulders. "If you had wanted fair treatment you should have been more explicit," he retorted. "I thought from what you told me that you wanted brauette."—Chicago News.

Brave as a Boy.

Weigler—I see that Gaulier has been given a medal for bravery. Matcheyette—Well, he probably deserved it. He always was brave. I remember when he was a boy that he was the only one in the neighborhood who would go to his mother when she beckoned with one hand and held the other behind her back.—Chicago News.

Obituary Gems.

When John Sherman of New Haven, preacher, mathematician, almanac maker and father of twenty-six children, heard of the death of his good friend Jonathan Mitchell, a Harvard pastor, he expsimised (after due thought and many poetic pangs):

Hers lies the darling of his time.
Mitchell expired in his prime,
Who four years short of forty-seven
Was found full ripe and plucked for heaven.

When Thomas Dudley, father of the first American poetess, Anne Bradstreet, came to his deathbed, says the South Atlantic Quarterly, he showed where his daughter had received her surprising gift by composing such fare-well lines as:

Dim eyes, dear face, cold stomach aches
My dissolution is in view.
Eleven times seven near lived have I,
And now God calls a willing die.

Get it Exact.

"Why is it that the butcher always sends me more meat than I order, never by any chance less?" complained a young housekeeper to her husband.

"Let me give him an order," said he, and, stepping to the telephone, he called up the market.

"Send me two pounds of porter-house," he ordered, "and, say, if you can't cut two pounds make it a pound and a half."

KILLING THE UMPIRE.

It is an Essential Part of the Great Game of Baseball.

According to bleacher law, there are three particularly justifiable motives for doing away with umpires. An umpire may be killed—first, if he sees fit to adhere to the rules and make a decision against the home team at a close point in the game; second, an umpire may be killed if he sends a member of the home team to the bench when the player in question has done absolutely nothing but call the umpire names and attempt to bite his ear off (an umpire has no business to be touchy); third (and this is a perfect defense against the charge of murder), an umpire may be killed if he calls any batter on the home team out on strikes when the player has not even struck at the balls pitched. That the balls go straight over the plate has nothing to do with the case.

There is ample proof at hand to show that killing the umpire is a distinctively American sport. Other countries have tried baseball, but they have not tried killing the umpire. That is probably the reason why they have not waxed enthusiastic over baseball, for baseball without umpire killing is like football without girls in the grand stand. It simply can't be done.

That foreign countries know nothing about our king of outdoor sports was indicated forcibly when in the fall of 1909 the Detroit team made a trip to Cuba under the management of Outfielder McIntyre. In the entire series of twelve games with the Havanna and Almendares niasa not one single objection was made by either the Cuban players or the silent Cuban spectators to a decision of the umpires. The Americans did not know what to think of it—until they counted up the gate receipts at the end of the series. Then they realized that in their own country it is the delight in killing the umpire rather than the pleasure in watching the game that draws the tremendous crowds through the turnstiles.—George Jean Nathan in Harper's Weekly.

MEASURES OF LENGTH.

Light Waves and the Wonderfully Accurate Interferometer.

At the bureau of weights and measures at Sevres, France, the standard meter of metal, which is the standard length of the world, is kept carefully in an underground vault and is inspected only at long intervals. In Great Britain similar care is exercised in guarding the standard yard measurement. As it was possible for these metal standards to be destroyed or damaged in the course of time, it was decided a number of years ago to determine the exact length of the standard in wave lengths of light, which would be a basis of value unalterable and indestructible. For this purpose the instrument known as the interferometer was invented. This instrument represented the highest order of workmanship and the greatest skill of the best opticians of the world. A series of refracting plates were made, the surfaces of which were flat within one-twentieth of a wave length of light, with sides parallel within one second, representing the utmost refinement of optical surfaces ever attempted.

With the interferometer perfected, the attempt was made to make the wave length of some definite light an actual and practical standard of length. For over a year scientists worked to secure this result, and experiments finally showed that there were 1,553-1/4 wave lengths of red cadmium light in the French standard meter at 15 degrees centigrade. So great is the accuracy of these experiments that they can be repeated within one part in two millions. So inconceivably small is such a possibility of error that should the material standard of length be damaged or destroyed the standard wave length of light would remain unaltered as a basis from which an exact duplicate of the original standard could be made.—Chicago Record-Herald.

The Elizabethan era gave vogue to the button and buttoohole, two inventions which may fairly be regarded as important, since they did much to revolutionize dress. The original button was wholly a product of needlework, which was soon improved by the use of a wooden mold. The brass button is said to have been introduced by a Birmingham merchant in 1680. It took 200 years to improve on the method of sewing the cloth upon the covered button. Then an ingenious Dane hit upon the idea of making the button in two parts and clamping them together with the cloth between.

Buttons.

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Spread Pleasure.

Some men move through life as a band of mule movers down the street, flinging out pleasure on every side through the air, to everyone far and near that can listen.—Henry Ward Beecher.

The Tax On Oleomargarine.

Why did the Congress of the United States enact the present oleomargarine law which provides for an internal revenue tax of ten cents per pound on artificially colored oleomargarine? Was it to permit the butter producers of the country to exact a high price for butter as has been claimed? To make such a claim is a pretty serious indictment of our federal law making body. Of course butter is higher in price than it was ten years ago but so are other necessities of life. The percentage of oleomargarine now being put upon the market bears a higher ratio to the amount of butter consumed than it did ten years ago. This coupled with the fact that less than three per cent of the oleomargarine sold is taxed at ten cents per pound proves that the oleomargarine law has absolutely nothing to do with the price of butter.

Congress enacted this law to prevent fraud in the sale of oleomargarine. The law was never intended to prevent the honest sale of oleomargarine or to enhance the interests of the butter producers of the country, but rather to protect the one against fraud in the purchase of butter or oleomargarine and the other against fraudulent competition.

Congress intended to compel the sale of oleomargarine in its natural color (which is white or nearly so) instead of in the natural color of butter (which is yellow.) Congress at the same time reduced the former tax of two cents per pound on oleomargarine to one-fourth of a cent per pound when the product is not artificially colored to look like butter.

Congress used its taxing power to prevent fraud in the sale of oleomargarine because it had no other effective means of accomplishing that result. When oleomargarine is put upon the market in its natural color, thus making it impossible to commit fraud, the tax is one and three-fourths cents less per pound than under any previous oleomargarine law.

The butter producers of the country are benefited by oleomargarine legislation only in so far as the integrity of the dairy industry is sustained—a benefit which is shared by every other citizen. It is a most important branch of agriculture and it is quite as essential to prevent the destruction of an agricultural industry by fraud as it is to prevent the destruction of our banking industry or any of the other industries in which every good citizen is interested.